

DEATH OF POSTMASTER AT WAVELAND.

Venerable Citizen of Sister City Passed Away Monday After Brief Illness—Remains Taken to Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday Morning.

The good people of our sister city of Waveland are mourning the death of John George Mohr, postmaster of that place, who died at his home in Jeff Davis avenue Tuesday morning after a comparatively brief illness.

Mr. Mohr was a native of Monroe, Michigan, and was 71 years of age. He was a gentleman of the old school. Scholarly, polished and affable at all times, he was beloved by all who knew him. He was an ideal citizen, a man whose civic pride was 100 percent and whose sentiments toward his fellow men and loyalty were of lofty conception and practice.

Some years ago when the receipts of the Waveland postoffice were so meagre, the emoluments of the office did not warrant the time of any one competent. Mr. Mohr very patriotically came to the town and offered his services, and ever since has kept the office and diligently attended to its exactitudes and red tape necessities imposed by the government. He was courteous and attentive to all at all times. As postmaster, civic acquaintance and friend he will be greatly missed.

The deceased, in the absence of the visiting pastor, frequently held service at the Union Church. At one time, before he came South, he was a professor in academic studies. He was an able speaker, and when he was a younger man and was still a resident of the North he toured several of the States, stamping for the presidential candidates of that time and for his party.

Mr. Mohr was apparently in good health until a few days prior to his death, when he suffered acute indigestion. His heart suffered much from the attack; his vitality weakened, and due to his advanced age, he finally succumbed to heart failure.

The remains were conveyed from Bay St. Louis Wednesday morning on train No. 4 to Milwaukee, Wis., for interment. He is survived by his widow and grown children by a former marriage.

HANCOCK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS.

Dr. A. P. Smith, of Bay St. Louis, Made President at Meeting Held in Bay St. Louis Saturday Afternoon.

At a regular meeting of the Hancock County Medical Society, held in Bay St. Louis at the courthouse Saturday afternoon, Dr. A. P. Smith, of this city, was elected president, and will head the organization for at least the next twelve months.

Other officers elected: Dr. B. S. Lewis, of Bay St. Louis, vice president; Dr. J. A. Mead, of Logtown, secretary.

Dr. J. A. Mead, of Logtown, and Dr. C. L. Horton, of Bay St. Louis, were elected delegates to the State Medical Society, which will convene at Jackson in May.

Many subjects of vital interest were discussed, public sanitation one of importance, and which Dr. Mead, as county health officer, never loses sight of. The Hancock County Medical Society is not only an active organization and one that counts for much, but its membership is made up of some of the most prominent and successful medical men known in the immediate tri-state territory.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Lucien Prud'homme et ux., executed a Deed of Trust, Dec. 6, 1918, which is recorded in Vol. 16, of the Records of Mortgages and Deeds in the office of the Clerk of Hancock County, Mississippi, conveying to Jos. P. Casanova, trustee, for the purpose of securing an indebtedness owing by the said Lucien Prud'homme et ux., the lands in Hancock County, Mississippi, described as follows:

Having front of 20 feet on the North line of St. Charles St. and running back between parallel lines 50 feet apart on a course North 20 degrees East 140 feet more or less to the South line of Lot 3, assessed to M. B. Meek. Bounded on the East by Lot 7, assessed to Edward Martin, and West by land of Jos. Canal. The above described land may be known as the East 50 feet of Lot 7 1/2, Fourth Ward. The lot numbers above referred to are as numbered and designated in the Fourth Ward on a Plat of said City made by J. A. Henderson, filed in the office of the Clerk of Hancock County on Jan. 19, 1902. Being East 50 feet of Lot 7 1/2, Fourth Ward. The land hereby described is that same land purchased by Lucien Prud'homme from Joseph Canal by deed dated the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907, of record in Vol. B-4, pp. 571-572, of the Records of Hancock County.

Beginning at a point at the Northeast corner of the homestead of said Lucien Prud'homme; thence North 70 degrees West, 30 feet to a point; thence North 30 degrees East 60 feet to a point; thence South 70 degrees East, 50 feet to a point; thence South 30 degrees East, 50 feet or less to the place of beginning. Bounded on the North by land claimed by Canal, being land of the Estate of M. B. Meek, deceased, South by Lucien Prud'homme, bounded on the East by land of Leo. Nagarski, and may be known as the East 50 feet of Lot 7 1/2, Fourth Ward. The land hereby described is that same land purchased by Lucien Prud'homme from Joseph Canal by deed dated the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907, of record in Vol. B-4, pp. 571-572, of the Records of Hancock County.

For a full and complete description of the land hereby described, reference is made to the plat of said City made by J. A. Henderson, filed in the office of the Clerk of Hancock County on Jan. 19, 1902. Being East 50 feet of Lot 7 1/2, Fourth Ward. The land hereby described is that same land purchased by Lucien Prud'homme from Joseph Canal by deed dated the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907, of record in Vol. B-4, pp. 571-572, of the Records of Hancock County.

COLUMN DE BULL.

Crisp and Tidy Comments on Current Topics of Local Interest.

BY FULLER BULL, of Bay St. Louis.

All roads lead to the House of Brains these days, Bo, an' the sports an' etec what enjoy the excitement an' who like to be where they can make plenty noise an' not be pinched make the thrills at the Basket Ball Court.

Thursday of the p. m. we tucked the family under our well wing an' after gettin' 'em well mixed up with the multitude an' findin' a place for ourself close by that veteran face Old Eagle Eye, we settled down an' saw to the viz:

Them Fleas and Flies played the first game—what they call a preface or something like that—but it seemed like a whole book of it's own to us.

Nobody ever saw a more evenly matched buncha kiddos then them, bout the yard-stick size, in longways an' in longways of a 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 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THE SEA COAST ECHO.

C. G. Moore, Editor and Publisher.
Official Journal of the Board of Supervisors, Hancock County, Miss.
Official Journal of Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Bay St. Louis

FOR RENT
TELEPHONE 156.
FOR POUND KEEP
TELEPHONE 156.

BROADCASTINGS.

We see an article in an exchange about "business men" who do not advertise. But if they are real "business men" they DO advertise.

About the only man who doesn't make a fool of himself occasionally is the one that nature saved the trouble.

A Chicago man choked on a button in his soup. Maybe the soup was made out of "dressed" beef.

Prosperity gives us lots of friends. But it takes old adversity to prove that they are real.

Every woman thinks she has an ideal husband before marriage, and a very real one afterwards.

Counterfeit \$20 bills are in circulation, but that is the last thing on earth a newspaper man has to worry about.

Experts are predicting great prosperity this year. That's the only thing that makes us afraid we won't have it.

Just before a man's wife talks him to death he hopes that his worst enemy will be the next one to marry her.

And speaking of "full measure," many a pint bottle holds a barrel of talk.

The sewing machine was patented in 1879, and some neighbors have been dropping in to use it ever since.

We are taught that a cow has four stomachs. That must make the average small boy pretty envious.

We see where a Washington man paid \$500 for 20 eggs that haven't been laid. That certainly ought to make him nervous.

We're afraid that at the present rate bandits and bootleggers will have so much of Uncle Sam's money he won't have any to lend Europe.

We defy any woman to answer this: "Why will a woman treat her husband like 30 cents and then want \$100,000 damages if some other woman gets him?"

At last reports the Sultan had reduced his total number of wives to 27. That still entitles him to be a movie actor.

About the fastest thing we know of is opening a window and then getting into bed before the cold air hits you.

Some women have such a keen sense of humor that they even take their husbands as a joke.

Still another mighty good thing to remember through 1928 is that this world doesn't owe any man a living if he isn't willing to peel off his coat, roll up his sleeves and go to work for it.

THE MORE THE HIGHER.

Without doubt the past season for raising vegetables was the best, residents of Bay St. Louis and surrounding territory have known for years. We believe the same is true of the whole country. And yet we read in our daily papers that notwithstanding the plentiful production canned vegetables in 1927 will be more expensive to the consumer than last year. The causes for this advance are said to be the unwillingness of the can manufacturers to reduce the price of their articles, the scarcity of labor and its higher cost, and the inability of the grower further to reduce his prices. If this information is accurate, and the conclusions are sound, the effort to reduce the high rate of living expenses will have to be made in directions other than those heretofore attempted. At least, it isn't very cheering news to the millions who never have gardens to be told that they are going to pay an additional tribute to those who make gardens for profit.

Advice from Washington state that at the February meeting of the Mississippi Society in that city plans will be made to honor Senator John Sharp Williams, who retired to private life on March 4. This event will be in the nature of a farewell to Mississippi's great statesman who is planning to go to his plantation in Yazoo City immediately after his term of office expires and who earnestly declares that he never expects to see Washington again. The friends of Senator Williams at his home are preparing plans to give him a big reception in the city before he starts on his journey.

THE COUNTRY BOY.

Judge E. H. Gary believes every young man should get his start in the country. He is not alone in that belief. We can find hundreds right around Bay St. Louis who believe that the boy who gets his start in the country starts out better equipped to face life's battles, and history proves that the majority of successful men were reared in rural districts. The country boy has to think for himself and he has more opportunities for work and few for play. Consequently, when he goes to the city, if he is going to amount to anything at all, he regulates his life by what he has learned out in the open spaces. There is something in the city that stimulates new blood, but eventually creates a stereotyped character. So always there must be new blood—the freshness and enthusiasm for tasks old to the city boy but new to the country boy. This brings a new problem. About half of the people of America live in the cities now, and presumably more than half hereafter will be born in the cities. Commerce, industry and business consequently will draw less upon the countryside for their new leaders, and more and more upon the cities. But here another factor enters. The present tendency is back to the country. It has been said of the average business man that he wants to make enough money to go back to the country and live a life of ease. If this is true, the country will continue to furnish the leaders, for youth will spend much of its time away from the hustle and turmoil of the cities. To grow up in the suburbs is not the real thing in country life, but it is vastly better for the future citizen, and his generation than to grow up without any of the experiences and environment which created the sturdy stock which is still the backbone of America.

HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE.

Turning from the city newspapers to the rural exchanges which come to our desk is like stepping from the slums full of vile odors into an old-fashioned garden sweet with honeysuckle and the scent of perennial flowers.

The pages of the big dailies are so full of murders, thievery, immorality, the breaking up of homes by infidelity and selfishness, that the better news is obscured. One puts the paper aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is so full of such terrible and unhappy things. Then, picking up the papers that record the happenings of the smaller towns around us one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church news, the civic good accomplished by the women, school items, the happy social gatherings of the people, the marriages, births and deaths, farmers' items, and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours. Scandals are seldom published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency so demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or are given a kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. No wonder. The offenders may be our neighbors, or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mill.

WHEN NOBODY'S LOOKING.

It's easy to enforce speed laws in the large cities, and it is easy to keep an eye on motorists in towns like Bay St. Louis. But as yet no good way has been found to curb the speed fiend who races over the country roads, and whose recklessness is at its height when he is out on a highway with nobody in sight. More and more as our roads get better the lives of careful drivers and people residing along the roads are endangered by the speed fiend who waits until he gets outside the limits of a town or city to "cut loose." Of course arrests are made and fines are assessed from time to time. But these appear to be inadequate to stop the practice. It seems to us that right here would be a good opportunity for some of our Mississippi patriotic legislators to do something for their people by getting their heads together and devising some law, and the enforcement of it, that would make life safe on our country roads from the speed fiend who persists in becoming reckless the moment he thinks nobody is watching him.

A rather queer petition for clemency has just been filed with the State Board of Pardons. The petitioner is Linn Sullivan, sent up from Covington county in July of last year to serve a life term for attack. The case appeared to be one of unusual atrocity, and rather than risk death sentence, Sullivan entered a plea of guilty and was given a life term. He now files a petition saying that he was not guilty and that there was absolutely no proof that he committed the crime charged against him.

At around 11:30 a. m. today was celebrated the 100th birthday of last

RANGE FIRES IN THE LONG.

LEAF PINE BELT.

By S. W. GREENE,
McNeil Exp. Station, McNeil,
Mississippi.

"I noticed that your committee in assigning me a topic said: 'Forest and Grass Fires.' I suppose they put the forest to it in order to give me an excuse to appear before a forestry meeting and tell why it is we want to burn the range every year in southern Mississippi. This is not the first time I have appeared on this platform to talk about grass. The cattlemen of the state called on me to tell them what I knew about growing grass and now the forestry people want me to tell them what I know about destroying it—for burning is the quickest way I know of destroying grass. I come from Pearl River county which you all know is the piney woods, and we know how to get rid of the grass down there. About 5 per cent of the county is in farms and the remaining 95 per cent is in timber and cut-over land. I have no figures to show how efficient I am in farming, but we are about 95 per cent efficient in burning the woods. Our neighbors are not far behind us in this respect and some of them may even be ahead of us.

"A few years ago if you asked a man in any section of the state how he stood on the election he likely would tell you that he was 'Per Billie and agin' Dippin'.' There are likely to be two phases to most any subject besides politics, and to prevent a slogan of 'Per Burnin' and agin' Forestry,' it is well for the forestry people and the cattlemen to talk the thing over and come to a friendly agreement. The forester and the stockman should be closely allied instead of in opposition to each other, and I will try to present from my viewpoint some of the reasons why the two industries represented by these men should be closely linked.

Immediately after the Cut-Over Land Conference at New Orleans in 1917, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture detailed me to study the live-stock problem in the piney woods, especially the grazing side of it. About a year of my time I spent in traveling over this territory from South Carolina to Texas, and the remainder of my time has been spent at the experiment station at McNeil and in co-operative work at Collins, Miss., in Covington county.

BASIC REASONS FOR REFORESTATION AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION.

"I would like for you to consider first, the basic reasons for reforestation and animal production on the cut-over pine lands. The extent of the cut-over lands at present is more than 100 million acres. Not more than 10 per cent of this land is being cultivated, and this occupies the entire time of the present farmer population, and in many cases smaller areas could be tended to better advantage. Much of this waste land is unsuited to cultivation and it is not possible to take up even the best land within several generations. We are not yet land-hungry in this country, and to farm this land would require an exodus from the cities and foreign countries. This is not desirable, even though it were possible, for the result would be overproduction. Colonization, although highly desirable for parts of our cut-over land, is not the solution of the problem. The question then is, what are we going to do with this body of land without the labor to make it productive? Two possible means of utilization are open which do not require the labor of man. The forester says reforest it, and the stockman says graze it. The forester proposes to put the land to new production and the stockman proposes to utilize what it is now producing.

OPPOSITION OF STOCKMAN TO REFORESTATION.

Under present conditions in most sections the ideas of the forester and the stockman are antagonistic. The forester says the range must be protected from fire, while the stockman says the range should be burned annually for the best grazing. If this point were essential, while the man who the forester and stockman would remain forever enemies. It is an established fact that protection from fire is necessary for natural reforestation of pines. However, it is not an established fact that annual burning is essential for successful stock raising. In this respect the forestry people are more advanced than the animal husbandry people. The reason is an economic one. The man who under- takes reforestation owns the land and has a permanent interest in its future development, while the man who favors annual burning, as a rule, pastures his stock on land in the future on which he has no interest.

The native stockman has known nothing but open range for generations. It has been free for all since the land was public domain. A great many men look at reforestation as a forerunner of a stock law which would close the open range, because the foresters have pointed out that range hogs destroy young longleaf pines. It would be best to go easy on the matter and establish a middle ground if possible. If properly approached the stockman should be willing fully to co-operate with the landowners to help them control fires in the use of the pasture.

WHY IS ANNUAL BURNING PRACTICED?

"This is a question that is not hard to answer. Most all stockmen have observed that the dead grass that remains during winter is not palatable to the cattle, and the cattle prefer to graze the burns in the early spring. Burning is a practice that has been handed down for generations. The range looks better to the eye, the cattle prefer to graze the burns, and the common opinion is that it makes earlier return for the money. They do not have to pick and choose to get a quick fill. However, the grass is no

longer so good as it once was. The most apparent effect of burning is the destruction of the organic matter which should be left to incorporate with the soil to form humus in which the sandy soils are very deficient. The dead growth burned each year represents an enormous waste of our most valuable fertilizer. Burning the range destroys a large part of the early spring growth which is protected by the dead growth during winter, and also kills the root system of some of the grass so that the pasture is reduced. It is self-evident that any loss of the new growth lowers the carrying capacity of the range. Any dead grass that the cattle may pick up in the spring is a benefit rather than an injury, as it checks the laxative effect of the watery early grass.

"Only those grasses are left on the range which are able to withstand fire. This limits the grasses largely to perennial clump grasses which have a strong root system protected by a stool. Tender creeping perennials and annuals are easily killed by fire, and are lost to the range. Our carpet grass and lespedeza, our two most valuable grazing plants, are killed by fire.

"The plants left on burned range are mostly sedges and wire grass, which were prevalent in the virgin forest and have persisted because they are able to stand fires. These grasses furnish excellent grazing in the early spring and summer, but begin to send up seed stems and mature in June and July, and are then tough, woody, unpalatable, and furnish little nutriment. From July on the range is very poor and cattle lose the gains of the earlier season unless they have unlimited range to graze over. One of the biggest problems to solve before this section can be a producer of great numbers of cattle is the improvement of the fall range. Our greatest hope in this direction is the natural spread and re-seeding of carpet grass and lespedeza, but these two plants are checked very seriously if not actually prohibited by annual fires.

IMPROVEMENT THROUGH FIRE PROTECTION.

"The most marked benefit from fire protection on the range should be through the spread of desirable grasses such as lespedeza and carpet grass. Where these obtain foothold and the pasture is closely grazed the native grasses disappear and are replaced by more valuable plants, which persist when they once become established. There is more early growth on the range and the pastures have a higher carrying capacity. The purpose of the intelligent stockman should be to replace the native grasses with more valuable grasses as rapidly as possible. By doing this he can produce more rapid gains on his cattle, increase the carrying capacity of the pasture and lengthen the grazing season. The piney woods will eventually be a carpet grass country, the same as Kentucky is a bluegrass country. This, however, is largely dependent on fire protection. If fire keeps down the carpet grass and lespedeza the amount of turf is gradually reduced and weeds take the place of valuable grasses.

To sum the matter up, fires permit the undesirable grasses and prohibit the desirable ones. Under a system of annual burning the ranges deteriorate rather than improve.

REFORESTATION AND GRAZING.

"When the stockman is educated to see that fire is the enemy instead of his ally, his trouble with fire will quickly clear away. The second growth of pines may interfere to some extent with the grazing because of the shade, but this will not happen for a good many years and the grazing by the stock will not interfere with the growth of the forest. When conditions are right the natural seeding of pines is too thick, and if they are kept down to some extent I understand it would be beneficial rather than harmful. There is also an added protection to the young pines through grazing. If the woods are protected from fire and not grazed the growth would be so heavy in a few years that it would be disastrous to the pines if it did burn. Grazing will keep the grass down and lessen the fire hazard. Reforestation and grazing are not inimical to each other. The same steps necessary to improve the range are necessary to protect the young growth of pines. The two are so closely linked together that the forester in many cases should be a cattleman, and vice versa. The two should go together. If there is profit each there is more profit in both. It is worth while for the forester to consider the leasing of his lands for grazing purposes and also for the stockman to consider the reforestation of at least the roughest parts of his range that are unsuitable for cultivation.

"In discussing the evil effects of burning I skipped what was perhaps the most important point of all. That was the blackjack and scrub oaks. Every man in this audience from southern Mississippi knows of some piece of old range land that has grown up to oaks until it is so thick that you can't ride a horse through it. There is a reason for every oak thicket, and that reason is fire. If the cut-over land is not put into cultivation it is going to reforest itself, fire or no fire. If protected from fire the pines will keep down the scrub oaks, but if you burn the pines off the oaks will take possession. If the pines were as valuable as the oak they could still be gotten rid of easily; but if you cut down an oak you get 24 oaks in its place. When it comes to making a pasture out of an oak thicket I absolutely throw up my hands. The man who deliberately burns the cut-over land every year is not only injuring himself but is burning his children out of the grazing business.

"I did not come up here to commit myself to any reforestation policy, but I would be ready to support most any measure to protect the ranges from fire, especially if it was an educational measure. Too drastic a measure would merely throw public sentiment on the wrong side. The stockman can be educated, but there is no educational element that can be educated. The stockman must be educated and educated slowly and patiently.

Ford

The demand far exceeds supply. Better take delivery now on that car wanted in the Spring as there is a shortage and it will be acute in March, April and May.

105,799 Ford Cars and Trucks Retailed in December

What Does This Mean?

This volume of deliveries to actual owners is entirely unprecedented for this time of the year—It has taxed the manufacturing ability of the Ford plants working at full capacity—

It indicates a volume of business during the rapidly approaching months of "heavy demand" which will be far beyond the maximum production schedule which the Ford Motor Company has set—

And that means a Ford shortage even more acute than the one which existed last Spring and Summer.

Dealers' stocks all over the country are low—there are no reserve to draw upon to meet the demands for delivery—There is no way in which dealer reserves can be built up, as deliveries have been made to customers as fast as Cars could be manufactured since last April.

The only way you can protect your desire to obtain prompt delivery of a Ford even at this time is to place your order immediately.

This emphasizes more strongly than anything we could possibly say the necessity of your making prompt arrangements with a Ford Dealer for immediate delivery if you are contemplating the purchase of a Ford Car or Truck for use this Spring or Summer.

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